



Borough of Lowestoft

REPORT

OF

**The Medical Officer
of Health**

AND

Port Medical Officer

for the Year

1972

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.





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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
LOWESTOFT.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1972, which is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health and Social Security.

The mid-year population estimate provided by the Registrar-General has increased by 600 over the 1971 figure to 52,720. This increase is surprisingly only about half the 1971 upward trend when the population rose by 1,220. The number of live and stillbirths totalled 773 compared with 823 in 1972. This is a reduction of 50 births on the previous year which is in keeping with the trend for the whole country. The number of stillbirths was 8 (9 in 1971) and the number of infant deaths under one year was 10 (13 in 1972), both these figures were below the rate for England and Wales.

Unfortunately, there was one maternal death for 1972, the same as the previous year.

314 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded in 1972 compared with 239 in 1971. Of this number, 292 were measles notifications. The majority of these infectious diseases were recorded during the first four months of the year.

I am grateful to the General Manager of the East Anglian Water Company, the Borough Surveyor, and the Borough Treasurer, who have contributed reports and statistics concerning water supply, sewerage and public cleansing, meteorology, and other data. The position on fluoridation of water is unchanged from last year.

I am also grateful to Mr. Cormack, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his detailed report on all aspects of environmental work in the department.

This may well be my last report as Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Lowestoft, as due to the reorganisation of Local Government and the National Health Service, the town of Lowestoft will cease to exist in these spheres as a separate entity from 1st April, 1974. There may be an Annual Report next year, probably under the name of the Community Physician, but as to what form it will take is uncertain

at the time of writing. An era will thus be drawn to a close in which the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Reports presented a very good indication of the progress being made in a wide panorama of activities directed at improving the health of the community. The great communal health problems of the past, such as infectious diseases, inadequate diet, bad housing and working conditions, and similar environmental problems, if not entirely overcome, at least are well on the way to solution. The future of Communal Health will show a shift towards new problems such as the great increase in the 'tension' diseases, the increase in disability from accidents in the home, in industry, and on the roads; the problems of the pollution produced by great strides forward in technology, and with the virus infections, and with cancer. The new problems are in some ways more difficult of solution, but one hopes that in due course the shift in outlook which it is hoped reorganisation will bring, will ultimately achieve as much success in these new spheres of communal health as has been accomplished in the previous ones.

I express my thanks to you Mr. Mayor, and to members of the Council for the support given to me and to the staff of the Health Department during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CLAPHAM ROAD,
LOWESTOFT.

June, 1973.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1972

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MR. P. D. HUNT

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MR. C. G. MYHILL

ALDERMAN MR. R. KEENE

„ MR. A. W. LONG

COUNCILLOR MR. J. BRAY

„ MR. R. CARTER

„ MR. T. CARTER

„ MR. T. C. CHIPPERFIELD

„ MR. S. C. ELLIS

„ MRS. J. HUMPHERY

COUNCILLOR MR. A. J. MARTIN

„ MR. G. R. J. MATTHEWS

„ MR. E. W. MEADES

„ MRS. M. A. A. NALIS

„ MR. P. M. RAMM

„ MRS. M. REYNOLDS

„ DR. P. H. TRIBE

„ MR. V. C. WALLACE

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough
School Medical Officer:*

ARTHUR C. GEE. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector:

H. CORMACK, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector:

F. G. S. HILL, CERT.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

K. G. ADAMS, CERT.S.I.B.

J. R. FISHER, CERT.S.I.B.

P. W. LONG, CERT.S.I.B.

J. H. DEAN (*Trainee*)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area 4,796 acres.

Area (including foreshore): 5,640 acres.

Population: 52,720 (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate).

Number of private households: 19,499.

Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1973: 19,200 (estimated).

Rateable value at 31st December, 1972: £2,205,109.

Sum represented by a penny rate 1972/73: £21,100 (estimated).

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	<i>LOWESTOFT</i>					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Live births—						
legitimate	697	377	320	—	—	—
illegitimate	68	40	28	—	—	—
total	765	417	348	—	—	—
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	14·5	15·2	14·8
Stillbirths—						
legitimate	8	3	11	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	8	3	11	—	—	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	14·0	12·3	12·0
Total live and stillbirths	773	420	359	—	—	—
Infant deaths— under one year—						
legitimate	10	6	4	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	10	6	4	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	13·0	11·4	17·0

	LOWESTOFT					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Infant mortality rate (legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	14·0	12·3	17·0
Infant mortality rate (illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	—	—	21·0
Infant deaths— under four weeks						
legitimate	7	4	3	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	7	4	3	—	—	—
Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	9·0	7·9	12·0
Infant deaths— under one week—						
legitimate	5	3	2	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	5	3	2	—	—	—
Early neo-natal (under one week) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	7·0	6·1	10·0
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births)	—	—	—	21·0	18·4	22·0
Maternal deaths	1	—	1	1·28	1·12	0·15
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births.....	—	—	—	—	—	0·17
Deaths from all causes	652	332	320	—	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	12·4	10·9	12·1

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis	1	1	—
Other tuberculosis	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm—buccal cavity, etc.....	3	2	1
„ „ —stomach.....	18	10	8
„ „ —intestine.....	17	4	13
„ „ —larynx	1	—	1
„ „ —lung, bronchus	25	22	3
„ „ —breast	15	—	15
„ „ —uterus	6	—	6
„ „ —prostate	6	6	—
Leukaemia	3	2	1
Other malignant neoplasms	40	19	21
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	—	1
Diabetes mellitus	8	—	8
Other endocrine, etc., diseases	1	—	1
Anaemias	1	—	1
Mental disorders	1	1	—
Multiple sclerosis	1	1	—
Other diseases of nervous system	1	1	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	9	3	6
Hypertensive disease	7	5	2
Ischaemic heart disease	159	92	67
Other forms of heart disease	29	14	15
Cerebrovascular disease	95	34	61
Other diseases of circulatory system	45	19	26
Influenza	7	4	3
Pneumonia	63	32	31
Bronchitis and emphysema	17	17	—
Asthma	1	1	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	—
Peptic ulcer	3	—	3
Appendicitis	1	1	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	11	3	8
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	—
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	5	2	3
Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	1	—	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	5	3	2
Congenital anomalies	8	5	3
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	1	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	5	3	2
Motor vehicle accidents	10	10	—
All other accidents	9	5	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1	—
All other external causes	1	1	—
	<hr/> 652 <hr/>	<hr/> 332 <hr/>	<hr/> 320 <hr/>

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year (1971 figures shown bracketed):—

Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	15	(9)
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	—	(57)
Measles	.....	.....	292	(160)
Infective Hepatitis	.....	.....	4	(9)
Meningitis	.....	.....	—	(2)
Dysentery S. Typhimurium	.....	.....	—	(1)
Tuberculosis (Resp.)	.....	.....	3	(1)

TUBERCULOSIS

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1972

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1971	88	13	73	14	188
Number of cases added during the year	4	3	1	—	8
Number of cases removed during the year	12	1	8	3	24
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1972	80	15	66	11	172

<i>Cases Added to the Register</i>			<i>Cases Removed from the Register</i>		
New notifications	.....	6	Recovered	.....	20
Inward Transfers	.....	2	Died	.....	4
			Removed to other areas		—
		—			—
		8			24
		==			==

Tuberculosis patients and their families remain under the supervision of Dr. I. M. Young, Consultant Chest Physician, to whom Miss Stiles, one of the County Council’s health visitors, is attached for domiciliary visiting of the households.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following categories of staff were medically examined during the year for the Borough, the County Council, and other local authorities:—

Teachers for appointment or for admission to training colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Local Government employees (Lowestoft and other authorities) for entry into superannuation and sick pay schemes, or on retirement	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Local Government employees staff medical enquiry forms reviewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Transport department bus drivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	18



DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The quantity of the various items issued was as follows (1971 figures bracketed):—

National Dried Milk, full cream, tins	.....	2,749	(1,491)
National Dried Milk, half cream, tins	.....	—	(—)
Vitamin A, C, and D, packets	.....	613	(911)
Orange Vitamin Drops	.....	2,724	(1,735)

<div>LOWESTOFT CORPORATION</div> <div>REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1972</div>											
	Sun		Rain (mm.)		Average Daily Temperature (deg. C)		1972 (deg. C)				
	1972	Normal 1921-50 hrs.	1972	Normal 1916-50 mm.	1972	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Lowest Max.	Highest Min.	Lowest Grass Min.
January	30.5	56.0	46.4	56.39	3.5	3.8	8.8	-11.2	-1.8	6.0	-12.4
February	43.9	75.0	24.4	39.12	4.4	4.1	10.0	-5.9	4.0	5.3	-6.0
March	145.9	136.0	20.2	33.53	6.4	5.5	16.5	-0.7	4.0	7.0	-1.0
April	144.8	165.0	30.3	42.42	8.2	8.1	15.5	0.8	8.9	9.0	-0.6
May	202.2	211.0	32.2	37.85	10.7	10.8	18.0	4.5	10.5	10.6	1.0
June	194.6	212.0	31.2	40.64	12.6	14.2	20.7	5.4	12.5	12.7	2.2
July	159.6	214.0	60.0	58.67	15.7	16.4	22.5	7.7	15.7	15.0	4.8
August	200.5	195.0	2.1	54.36	15.8	16.5	22.9	7.4	16.7	17.0	6.4
September	114.7	156.0	39.1	53.09	13.1	14.7	21.3	5.7	12.4	16.5	3.5
October	90.1	117.0	12.3	58.93	11.5	10.9	17.0	2.3	10.0	12.5	0.7
November	71.6	62.0	45.7	69.09	6.3	7.0	14.6	-1.9	4.0	10.5	-2.9
December	51.0	51.0	30.7	55.63	6.2	4.4	13.5	-1.7	4.1	8.6	-6.0
	1449.4	1650.0	374.6	599.72							
<div>Highest Maximum 22.9 degrees C. on 17th August</div> <div>Lowest Minimum -11.2 degrees C. on 31st January</div> <div>Greatest rainfall in a day-26.2 mm. on 18th September</div> <div>Date of last frost of spring-17th April</div> <div>Sunshine-Sun hours were below yearly normal by 200.6 hrs. Rainfall-Rainfall was below the yearly normal by 225.1 mm.</div>											
<div>Lowest Maximum -1.8 degrees C. on 30th January</div> <div>Highest Minimum 17 degrees C. on 7th August</div> <div>Date of first frost of autumn-14th November</div>											

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the town by the East Anglian Water Company and I am indebted to the General Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq., F.C.I.S., F.I.A.C., for the following information.

The town is supplied from Treatment Works at Barsham where the water is obtained from boreholes into the chalk and other water-bearing strata, and from Lound where the water is obtained from Fritton Lake and the Lound Lakes, which are supplied from the surrounding gravel strata.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity although during the latter part of the year considerable trouble was experienced at Lound due to the water taking up an unpleasant taste derived from algae present in the raw water. By modifying the form of treatment the taste was able to be controlled.

Bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water at monthly intervals and of water leaving the treatment works at fortnightly intervals: in addition, weekly examinations are made of samples from Lowestoft and every month a full chemical analysis is made of a sample from the Distribution System.

The fluoride content of the water varies between 0.1 p.p.m. and 0.25 p.p.m.

The water does not have a plumbo solvent action and no cases of contamination of the water distributed to the public have arisen during the year.

There are no standpipes in use in the Borough.

A copy of the report on a water sample taken on the 15th November, 1972, is reproduced below.

<i>Chemical Results in Milligrammes Per Litre</i>			
Appearance	.....	.....	Clear and bright
Colour (Hazen)	.....	.....	5
pH	.....	.....	7.3
Electrical Conductivity	.....	.....	580
Chlorine in Chloride	.....	.....	57
Hardness: Total	.....	.....	260 { Carbonate 130 Non-carbonate 130
Nitrogen in Nitrate	.....	.....	3.7
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.....	.....	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	.....	0.04
Metals	.....	.....	Iron, zinc, copper, lead, manganese: Absent
Turbidity	.....	.....	Nil
Odour	.....	.....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	.....	.....	15
Dissolved Solids Dried at 180°	.....	.....	410
Alkalinity as Ca CO ₃	.....	.....	130
Nitrogen in Nitrite	.....	.....	Absent
Permanganate Value	.....	.....	0.70
Residual Chlorine	.....	.....	0.07

Bacteriological

Number of colonies developing on Agar

1 day at 37°C.

2 days at 37°C.

3 days at 20-22°C.

0 per million

1 per million

2 per million

	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Most probable No.</i>
Presumptive coliform reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Escherichia coli.	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction, and free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following report on Drainage, Sewerage, Public Cleansing, and Street Cleansing has been kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, D. J. E. Hone, Esq., B.SC. (ENG.), A.F.I.C.E., who is responsible for these services.

The year saw the continuation of a scheme for the examination of all old sewers in the town, and the extension of the present sewerage system to alleviate flooding, or remove cesspools and earth closets.

Sewers were extended at Clarke's Lane and Normanston Park, to drain properties on earth closets and cesspools respectively, and a new surface water sewer was constructed from Borrow Road to Oulton Broad, to relieve flooding in Borrow Road. A short length of new soil sewer was constructed at the rear of Rotterdam Road to alleviate flooding near Norwich Road.

The survey of sewers by closed circuit television was continued, and as a result of last year's TV survey, sewers in St. Peter's Street, Park Road, and Rotterdam Road will be reconstructed early in 1973.

The pumping machinery at Claremont toilet block was renewed and a night time alarm panel was installed at the police station, which duplicates the warning of any fault shown on the pumping stations alarm system situated at Ness Point pumping station.

Work was commenced on a programme of constructing new manholes and repairing existing ones, to enable the sewer survey to be carried out, and a start was also made on a programme of installing additional gullies to improve the drainage of various roads in the town centre.

A start was made on the reconstruction of the old Ness Point outfall to serve as a storm outfall, and this work should be completed in 1973.

Incorporated in Private Street Works schemes were a new surface water outfall into Lake Lothing, and a surface water sewer extension at the Gunton Hall estate, and the sewer was also extended as part of the Beach Area Industrial Development.

During the year, a rain intensity gauge was purchased and set up at the Meteorological Station, and it is expected that this will prove extremely useful in designing new sewers and investigating existing flows.

To assist in tracing old sewers a tracing apparatus was purchased, and this has already proved very useful in locating old sewers and manholes.

Negotiations with various firms regarding trade effluent continued during the year and a trade effluent agreement was made with the C.W.S. factory.

It is hoped to conclude negotiations with the other major food factories in the town early in 1973.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Pail closets emptied by the Corporation	.....	.....	18
Cesspools emptied by the Corporation	.....	.....	81
Approximate tonnage of refuse disposed of by controlled tipping per annum	.....	.....	20,000
Approximate number of premises from which refuse is collected (excluding summer caravans)	.....	.....	21,800

Labour for refuse collection:—

Twenty-three loaders.

Five drivers.

One additional driver is engaged for two days per week on refuse and night soil collection, for one day per week on special bulky refuse collection, and, assisted by four loaders, for two days per week on a refuse collection round which includes collections from bulk containers.

Refuse collection vehicles:—

Three Dennis Paxit freighters.

Two Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic freighters.

One Bedford side loader to collect refuse on night soil round and for bulky refuse collection.

One Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper for special collections during the summer holiday period.

Two Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic vehicles are held as spare vehicles, and are brought into use on normal refuse rounds when the newer vehicles are off the road for servicing or repairs.

An incentive bonus scheme is in operation for the refuse collection service.

Refuse disposal was by means of controlled tipping, the labour force at the tip comprising:—

One ganger driving a Weatherill Mechanical Shovel.

One tip assistant.

Tipping took place throughout the year at the Park Hill tip, and it is anticipated that this tip has a further life of about 12 months.

Early in the year a compound was constructed near the Ness Point pumping station, where members of the public could dump domestic refuse at any time. This immediately proved a very popular measure and the compound had to be enlarged later in the year, as seven to nine lorry loads of refuse are removed from the compound following a typical week-end's dumping.

A similar compound was constructed outside the gate of the main tip at Park Hill and both compounds are available all the time. Consequently, the special facilities previously available at Monckton Avenue tip on Saturday mornings were discontinued and this tip closed on 12th August.

In spite of these tipping facilities for the public, the problem of indiscriminate dumping of rubbish on vacant land persisted apparently unabated, and in November the Mayor called on volunteers to join him in clearing up the worst of these accumulations of rubbish. As a result 16 lorry loads of rubbish were collected on two Saturday mornings.

STREET CLEANSING

Twenty-one manual sweepers in summer and nineteen in winter (when the Esplanade is not so demanding in labour) are employed. Two orderlies work with the driver of the manulelectric truck in the town centre whilst the remainder of the orderlies work individually, the sweepings being collected for disposal by a lorry. A Johnson suction sweeper with dual controls is used for sweeping carriageways where manual sweeping is limited or uneconomic, e.g., on the town outskirts and also in the town centre in the early mornings to avoid traffic problems.

Approximately 430 litter bins are regularly emptied.

Road gullies are cleansed by means of a gulley emptying machine approximately three times per year.

The accommodation at the new depot enabled a large stock of salt to be stored for snow clearing and the machines now available for winter gritting and snow clearance are as follows:—

One special purpose snowplough/gritter.

Two lorry mounted snowplough/gritters.

Three vehicle mounted snowploughs (for attachment to the gulley emptier, cesspool emptier and mechanical sweeper).

Two Epoke gritters.

Two motorised footpath snowplough/gritters.

Five manual footpath gritters.

One of the lorries which is fitted with a plough and gritter body is also fitted with a radio transmitting and receiving set, and it is hoped to extend this facility to other snow clearing plant in the future.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

It is pleasing to record that one source of pollution of Lake Lothing was eliminated by the extensive works of drainage and the installation of treatment plant carried out at the C.W.S. Ltd. factory in Waveney Drive. Trade effluent is now discharged into the Corporation's

sewers. Negotiations are proceeding with Beechams Foods Ltd. to ensure that trade effluent from their factory is no longer discharged into Lake Lothing. These two discharges have over the years been a source of complaint arising from the decomposition of waste vegetable matter, particularly during the summer months.

As a result of national publicity about African necklaces, consisting of small beans coloured bright red with small black spots and said to resemble 'lady-birds' a number of necklaces were brought to the Health Department and also handed to the Police for identification. This type of necklace contain a poison called Abrin, said to be highly dangerous in minute quantities. Several necklaces were examined by the Public Analyst and some were found to be of the dangerous type. The majority, however, were quite harmless types of bean necklaces. The offending necklaces were destroyed.

Two areas of unfit housing in Crown Street and The Hemplands were confirmed in Compulsory Purchase Orders. The Hemplands site will be included in road widening and the Crown Street area will be redeveloped for housing purposes.

Mr. J. H. Dean, the trainee Public Health Inspector, completed his four-year course at Aston University and obtained a B.Sc. in Environmental Health. He is now attending Leeds University with a view to obtaining a Master's degree in Food Technology.

Once again I have pleasure in placing on record my appreciation of all the members of my staff for their loyalty and support during the year.

HOUSING

Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed by the Department of the Environment:—

The Hemplands C.P.O. comprising six houses.

Crown Street C.P.O. comprising thirteen houses.

Compulsory Purchase Orders to be declared by the Council in January, 1973:—

Old Nelson Street C.P.O. comprising fifteen houses.

Standard Grants given for house improvements	.....	.....	27
Improvement Grants given for house improvements	.....	.....	274
Houses made fit for habitation:—			
(a) After informal action	.....	.....	41
(b) After formal action under the Public Health Acts	.....	.....	8
(c) After formal action under Housing Acts	.....	.....	11
Families rehoused from unfit houses	.....	.....	31
Condemned houses demolished	.....	.....	3
Closing Orders made and Undertakings given on unfit houses	.....	.....	9
Closing Orders revoked after houses made fit	.....	.....	8
Demolition Orders made	.....	.....	2
Houses built by private enterprise during 1972	.....	.....	174
Houses built by the Council during 1972	.....	.....	120
Inspections of houses under the Public Health Acts	.....	.....	191
Inspections of houses under the Housing Acts	.....	.....	659
Revisits to houses under the Public Health Acts	.....	.....	405
Revisits to houses under the Housing Acts	.....	.....	701

The number of Improvement and Standard Grants given during the year was 12% more than in 1971. It is clear that this most useful work is proceeding at a considerable pace. Some of the best improvement schemes have been done at houses which had been closed pursuant to Closing Orders (i.e., unfit houses). In these cases very considerable alterations and improvement works were incorporated in the overall scheme and what were formerly slum houses have now been made into modern houses.

With new house prices continuing to maintain a high level, the reconditioning of ageing properties is a very worthwhile exercise as it provides relatively cheap and good housing for the next 30 years at least.

It is too early to experience the impact of the Housing Finance Act, 1972, on private houses but I am hopeful that conversion of controlled tenancies to regulated tenancies with corresponding rent rises will result in landlords and tenants of those houses still lacking standard amenities, looking more carefully at the improvement grant scheme as a means of safeguarding their investment on the one hand, and securing a better standard of living on the other. The grants scheme, in spite of certain imperfections, is at last turning out to be a major success, and one can foresee a time in the future when the number of houses without bathrooms or in poor repair will be few and far between.

The Council continued its policy of acquiring houses offered to them for purchase when affected by road development schemes. In these cases inspections and recommendations were made as in past years. It is worth noting that owners of houses came to the department to ask for advice on matters affecting the repair of their property. I take the view that anything which helps to improve the quality of living should be encouraged and advice on these lines will continue to be readily given.

VISITS CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

Accumulations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
Animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Caravans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Camping Sites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Controlled Tips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Dirty Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Dirty Persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841
Drain Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Factories (Mechanical Power)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Factories (Non-Mechanical Power)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Noise Complaints	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Offensive Smells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Pigeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358
Dust and Smoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Verminous Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52

NOTICES SERVED:

Informal	54
Statutory	15
(P.H.A. 14; H.A. 1)	

COMPLIED WITH:

Informal	49
Statutory	10
(P.H.A. 9; H.A. 1)	

SWIMMING BATHS

Cold weather in May and September restricted the use of outdoor school baths mostly to the June/July period. The covered and heated bath at Ashley Downs School which replaced an open air unheated bath was therefore most welcome.

Samples of bath water were taken for bacteriological analysis and spot checks made of chlorine content and pH values of water whilst swimming was in progress. Some temporary difficulty was experienced with water discolouration at one bath but this was overcome by prolonged filtration. As a further safeguard the bath was not opened until a satisfactory water analysis was obtained.

Public Health Inspectors gave advice on water changing and treatment at several schools and it is pleasing to report that this advice was never questioned even when it meant that bathing could not proceed until certain precautionary measures had been carried out.

RODENT CONTROL

1,046 complaints of rat and mouse infestations were received during the year and 2,879 inspections were made at infested and adjoining properties. Treatments were carried out at 934 premises infested with rats and 569 premises infested with mice. Two treatments of the public sewers were carried out and again it is pleasing to report that there was only a minor infestation.

Rodent Control work in the Borough is carried out by Mr. W. J. Bruce and Mr. E. J. Randlesome and they have carried out their duties in a most conscientious and efficient manner.

CAMPING SITES

Major improvements carried out at the Council site at North Denes in 1971 were generally welcomed by all visitors, and further alterations were put in hand at the end of 1972. Together with modern site facilities, a much improved system of site management was put into operation, and a marked improvement all round took place, credit for which should go to the site manager and his assistants. Further benefits will accrue when the Council erect a new toilet and ablution block at Denes Oval for combined use by the spectators at the Oval and holidaymakers on the tenting site.

On two occasions many caravans and lorries conveying travelling families of Irish workmen moved on to Council land at North Denes. On both occasions local ratepayers objected to this invasion and called for Council action. This was justified immediately in one instance

on the grounds that the travellers badly fouled the site. In the other case it seemed to be only a question of a short time before a similar health hazard arose.

The van dwellers were persuaded to move out of town and forcible removal was not required. There was some expectation by the travellers that a gipsy caravan site should have been available for them and threats were made to complain to the gipsy council and organise a student’s march through the town in protest against the Council’s action. The Public Health Inspector had to decide whether means of enforcing removal could be interpreted as harassment. However, when land becomes fouled by human and domestic excreta, waste and litter, public health considerations have to take priority over other aspects of community relations, and the decision was taken to get these vehicles off the Denes without delay.

It is recorded that this Council have no statutory responsibility to provide a gipsy site, and furthermore there is no sustained need for such a site.

All of the other caravan sites were inspected during the year and certain requests were made in accordance with site licences, viz. to reduce the number of vans on site to the permitted number, to renew defective or missing fire fighting appliances, to renew waste water soakaways, etc. Site conditions were generally found to be good.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Number of visits:—					
Eradication of wasps nests	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
Eradication of ants, earwigs, cockroaches, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
Pigeon trapping	.....	.....	.....	.....	358
Fumigations	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Bedding destroyed	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

FOOD HYGIENE AND FOOD INSPECTION

Standards of food hygiene are steadily improving. I think that this is being brought about as a side effect of the national trend of shop, kitchen, and factory improvement. Furthermore, as more and more families have bathrooms, washbasins, and running hot water put into their homes, the use of these facilities becomes automatic and personal washing facilities at food premises get used regularly too.

Some notable improvements at food shops and kitchens in the borough were completed, mostly without any form of official compulsion, and this report is the proper place to record this trend.

During the year there was a definite move in the food industry towards voluntarily replacing date coding by open date stamping. I welcome this absolutely and look forward to the publication of draft Regulations setting out the form this will take when it becomes compulsory.

Unfortunately the department had to deal with various complaints of mouldy perishable foodstuffs, foreign bodies in food, tainted foodstuffs, etc. These were thoroughly investigated and suitable action taken according to the circumstances involved.

The Public Health Inspectors co-operated with the fish and food canning industries in the inspection and judgement of some large quantities of raw food prior to processing. Certain quantities were condemned and disposed of for animal feeding or conversion to fertilisers.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES AND INSPECTIONS MADE

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Bakery Depots	1	1
Bakehouses	10	30
Butcher's Shops	55	95
Cafes and Restaurants	63	113
Canteens	36	12
Confectioner's Shops (inc. Sweetshops)	56	17
Cold Stores	5	11
Food Factories	17	76
Fish Curers	6	7
Fishmonger's Shops	12	10
Fried Fish Shops	27	30
Greengrocer's Shops	24	7
Grocer's Shops and Warehouses	141	234
Holiday Camps	1	2
Hotels and Licensed Premises	131	76

In addition, 82 visits were made to bottled milk distribution dairies, premises selling ice cream, food retailing vehicles, and market stalls.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

107 visits were made to inspect unsound food.

Food was voluntarily surrendered for the following reasons:—

- Blown and damaged cans of tinned food.
- Frozen foods softened by refrigerator breakdown.
- Bruised or unfit meat.
- Larvae in processed food.
- Pie filling suspected of being contaminated by broken glass.

Condemned food was buried in the Council tip, or where safe to do so, processed for animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

MILK SAMPLING

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
Samples tested	77	3
Satisfactory results	77	3

Eight samples of school milk were included in the above results.

Almost all of the milk sold in the Borough was pasteurised milk, the remainder being sterilised and UHT milk, all milk therefore being heat treated milk. At the end of the year local dairymen ceased dealing in sterilised milk.

COMPOSITIONAL TESTS

	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
Samples tested	79	9
Satisfactory results	78	8
Unsatisfactory results	1	1

The two unsatisfactory samples recorded low readings of non fatty milk solids. Eight samples of identical milk procured on the following day gave satisfactory results, confirming the belief that the original samples had been isolated cases of deficiencies.

At the request of a farmer, samples of milk at his farm were obtained and tested. These revealed substandard quality in fat, and confirmed the analysis of the processing dairy which had rejected previous consignments for this reason.

The number of public complaints about stained or dirty milk bottles were much fewer than in recent years. I cannot recall one complaint of glass, paper or floating objects in milk. I am very pleased to record this and hope that in the future there will also be an end to dirty milk bottle complaints because of a continuing improvement in milk bottle hygiene both by the general public and the bottling dairies.

Only two herds of dairy cows remain in the Borough area. Samples of bulk milk from both herds were obtained and tested for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus. Results were negative.

ICE CREAM

Samples tested	12
Satisfactory results	11
Unsatisfactory results	1

The unsatisfactory sample was obtained from a vehicle selling soft mix ice cream. The ice cream machine on the van was also unclean and a written warning was sent to the firm concerned. When a follow up sample was taken the vehicle and machine were immaculate and the sample result was Grade 1.

FOOD SAMPLING

Number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst	144
Satisfactory results	135
Unsatisfactory results due to:—	
Incorrect labelling of containers	5
Illegible wording on label	1
Incorrect ingredients in a can of fruit salad	1
Excessive amount of tin in a can of prunes in syrup	1
Deficiency of milk fat in a can of creamed rice milk pudding	1

One brand of prunes in syrup was completely withdrawn from local shops following adverse reports on samples of this brand taken by the Weights and Measures Inspectors of East Suffolk County Council. Random samples of other brands were obtained by my own staff but no further action was required when the Public Analyst reported on these.

Amendment of labelling was achieved in all cases of incorrectly labelled samples.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises (1)</i>	<i>Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)</i>
Offices	6	138	19
Retail Shops	21	304	103
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	24	14
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	55	34
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	2
<i>Totals</i>	31	523	172

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES—446

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

<i>Class of workplace (1)</i>	<i>Number of persons employed (2)</i>
Offices	1453
Retail Shops	1671
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	246
Catering establishments open to the public.....	457
Canteens	23
Fuel Storage Depots	6
<i>Total</i>	3856
<i>Total Males</i>	1770
<i>Total Females</i>	2086

CONTRAVENTIONS

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING 1972

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>No. of premises affected</i>	<i>No. of premises where contra-vention has been remedied</i>
Absence of Abstract	5	6
Unsatisfactory Cleanliness	14	16
Overcrowding	—	—
Insufficient Heating	3	4
Absence of Thermometer	5	7
Inadequate Ventilation	1	6
Insufficient Lighting	2	2
Defective Floors	3	6
Dangerous Openings	2	2
Seats Required (Shops)	—	—
„ „ (Offices)	—	—
Footrests Required	—	—
Machinery in need of Guarding	1	1
<i>Stairs and Passages :</i>		
(a) Defective Condition	—	2
(b) Handrails required	1	5
(c) Insufficient Lighting	—	1
First Aid Boxes Required	4	12
Absence of Drinking Water	—	—
Clothing Accommodation Re-quired	—	1
<i>Washing Facilities :</i>		
(a) Insufficient	2	1
(b) Defective Condition	7	7
(c) Insufficient Lighting	—	—
(d) Absence of H. and C. Water	5	5
(e) Absence of Soap and Towels	1	—
<i>Sanitary Conveniences :</i>		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Insufficient Lighting	—	3
(c) Insufficient Ventilation	1	4
(d) Defective Condition	8	10
Disposal of Sanitary Dressings	—	—

These contraventions were in respect of 54 premises.

Contraventions were remedied in full in respect of 52 premises.

ACCIDENTS

Five accidents were reported during the year as follows:—

1. Window dresser was collecting merchandise from shop counter and knocked the back of her hand on the corner of the counter causing bruising.
2. Sales assistant tripped in corridor leading to staff quarters and sustained a strained leg. Passage floor surface and lighting both in good condition.
3. Sales assistant slipped down five stairs and strained her back. She was not carrying any load and the stairs were in good repair and adequately lighted.
4. Warehouse assistant tripped over a box near loading entrance and sustained a slight laceration of his body. Floor in good repair. Management advised to instruct staff not to leave articles on floor in positions where they can be tripped over.
5. Shop assistant tripped over a temporary electric cable and injured her leg. Extensive alterations were in progress at the shop and builders' equipment in use necessitated particular care on the part of the staff.

FACTORIES ACT

ANNUAL REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1972

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
			<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	10	10	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	244	130	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	2	—	—
<i>Total</i>	258	142	5	—

FACTORIES ACT

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. I.F.	Referred by H.M. I.F.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	14	7	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	19	9	—	1	—

FACTORIES ACT

PART VIII OF THE ACT

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel making, etc.	24	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets <i>Total</i>	32 56	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1972

Port Medical Officer of Health: DR. A. C. GEE

Chief Port Health Inspector: H. CORMACK

Deputy Chief Health Inspector: F. G. S. HILL

CHARACTER OF PORT

The outer harbour consisting of three mooring docks, continued to be used for landing deep sea and longshore fish, and the fuelling, icing and provisioning, servicing, etc., of the fishing fleet.

The inner harbour as far as Mutford Lock is used for shipbuilding and ship repairing and general commercial shipping use.

Tonnage of incoming and outgoing general cargo and fish landed during the year increased and the increase in fish landings maintained the standing of Lowestoft as a major prime fish port. The move to introduce larger trawlers of advanced design brought with it decided benefits for the men who go to sea, the living conditions on the latest ships being excellent. More palletised cargoes of timber were landed than in previous years which enabled ships to achieve a very rapid discharge of cargo and turnaround.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Port Medical Officer is frequently asked for medical advice regarding injured or sick seamen aboard vessels making for the port. Details of these cases come to the shipping agents concerned, by radio telephone.

Foreign seamen are seen by the Port Medical Officer and either sent to hospital or the master of the vessel is given instructions regarding suitable treatment. Seamen on local boats, who live in the district are referred to their own family doctors.

The Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen has a modern hostel for fishermen in the town, to which a local general practitioner is attached for any medical services that may be required.

WATER SUPPLY

Mains water is supplied throughout the docks, metered supplies are provided to every office and to fish merchants stands. Additional supply points are provided for the watering of trawlers and for the cleansing of the fish market.

MARKET CLEANSING

The fish markets are hosed down daily using mains water and this work has been efficiently carried out all through the year by employees of the Docks Board.

INSPECTIONS

1,367 inspections of trawlers were made during the year in connection with the sanitary conditions aboard ship, water supply, and the cleanliness of fish rooms.

The attention of the owners was drawn to the following matters:—

Unsatisfactory cleanliness of fish holds	.....	.....	83
Galleys and cabins in need of cleansing and painting	.....		12
Water tanks in need of cleansing	.....	.....	15
Dirty bedding	.....	.....	9
Food lockers requiring cleansing and painting	.....	.....	30

As in previous years the owners gave instructions for these conditions to be remedied immediately after notification.

FISH INSPECTION

All white fish landed was inspected daily before the commencement of the fish auction sales. The general quality of fish was excellent and the amount of fish which had to be condemned before or after sale in relation to the total landings was negligible.

IMPORTED FOOD

Weekly importations of frozen meat and offal and canned meat products from Denmark ceased, but there continued to be a steady flow of imported containerised food into the local food factories from Liverpool and Manchester. Close liaison with factory quality control staff was maintained in order to check up on the condition of this food.

RODENT CONTROL

231 inspections were made in connection with the issue of certificates under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1956.

FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR

1,895 landings were made by Trawlers during the year. Four new stern-trawlers and three trawlers from other ports joined the fleet. One trawler transferred to Hartlepool and two trawlers were sold, one going to Aberdeen and the other abroad. At the end of the year the active fleet was 77 and in addition 25 vessels were employed in connection with oil rigs.

The quantities and value of fish landed during 1972 are as follows:—

			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£s)</i>
Brill	.....	.....	258	4,236
Catfish	.....	.....	2,952	14,755
Cod	.....	.....	144,252	1,013,408
Dabs	.....	.....	3,083	17,917
Dogfish	.....	.....	9,379	45,818
Gurnards	.....	.....	1,789	5,974
Haddock	.....	.....	28,748	158,273
Hake	.....	.....	335	4,082
Halibut	.....	.....	112	1,938
Lemon Soles	.....	.....	4,774	86,039
Ling	.....	.....	718	2,856
Mackerel (Trawl)	.....	.....	37	231
Monkfish	.....	.....	1,311	19,938
Plaice	.....	.....	379,980	3,649,315
Pollock	.....	.....	256	1,244
Roes	.....	.....	201	1,134
Saithe	.....	.....	5,286	17,476
Skates/Rays	.....	.....	6,990	38,395
Soles	.....	.....	3,138	142,311
Turbot	.....	.....	12,137	394,147
Whiting	.....	.....	1,450	6,001
Witches	.....	.....	432	2,412
All others	773	5,761
			<u>608,391</u>	<u>£5,633,661</u>

VERMIN

Crew accommodation disinfested	4
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CONCLUSION

It is once again our pleasure to place on record our appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has at all times been accorded to the Public Health Department by the Docks Manager and his staff, the District Fisheries Officer, H.M. Customs and Excise Officers, and the various sections of the fishing industry.

SECTION I—STAFF					
TABLE A.	<i>Name of officer</i>	<i>Nature of appointment</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other appointments held</i>
	ARTHUR C. GEE	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.1.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Area Medical Officer of Health E.S.C.C.
	H. CORMACK	Chief Port Health Inspector	6.9.52	Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector
	F. G. S. HILL	Deputy Port Health Inspector	3.1.55	Cert. S.I.B.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
Address and telephone number of } Public Health Department, Clapham Road, Lowestoft. the Medical Officer of Health } Telephone No.: Lowestoft 2171.					
SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR					
TABLE B.					
<i>Ships from :</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspectors</i>	
Foreign Ports	994	175,799	Nil	33	Nil
Coastwise	377	78,886	Nil	10	Nil
<i>Total</i>	1,371	254,685	Nil	43	Nil

TABLE B. SECTION II.

BRITISH FISHING VESSELS—Number of Landings by British Fishing Vessels made in the Port during the year.

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Approx. Tonnage</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
TRAWLERS	1,895	30,419	1,367
DRIFTERS	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1,895	30,419	1,367

TABLE C.

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic : Number of Passengers INWARDS—Nil
 Number of Passengers OUTWARDS—Nil

Principal IMPORTS—Cereals (including Maize and Wheat), Animal Feed, Timber, Fertilisers,
 Asbestos, Coal, Roadstone, Oil, Motor Spirit, General Cargo.

Principal EXPORTS—Barley, Miscellaneous Chemicals, Steel Pipes and Tubes, Machinery, Live
 Cattle and Sheep, General Cargo.

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive: DENMARK—Esbjerg

HOLLAND—Rotterdam, Amsterdam

BELGIUM —Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent

CYPRUS —Limassol

SWEDEN —Malmo, Gothenburg, Tunadal, Stutskar, Ringhals, Ala

EIRE —Fenit

FINLAND —Rovaniemi

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

1. Water supply by East Anglian Water Company throughout the Port Area. Fresh water hydrants are fitted in the fishing dock area and on the North Quay.
2. Tests are carried out at regular intervals by the East Anglian Water Company. All reports are satisfactory.
3. All hydrants for the supply of fresh water are boxed in and hosepipes and connections are cleansed and chlorinated before the filling of ships water tanks.
4. Nil.

Reports of tests for contamination for shipping:—

	<i>Number of ships involved</i>	<i>Number of samples taken</i>	<i>Number satisfactory</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Distribution aboard ship	92	92	77	15	92

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1970

1. List supplied to Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief and Deputy Chief Port Health Inspectors. Passed to Waterguard Office, when list is prepared and amended accordingly.
2. (a) Arrangements made with Coastguard to contact Humber Radio for outgoing messages.
(b) Incoming messages, Humber Radio contacts Medical Officer direct via Coastguard by telephone.
3. Notified to Medical Officer of Health by Waterguard immediately upon receipt.
4. Lowestoft Roads and Dolphin in inner harbour south of Richards Wharf.
5. (a) Arrangements made with Yarmouth Isolation Hospital.
(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts carried out by Port Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors.
(c) Authority employs a cleansing man with vehicle for disinfection of ships, etc. Clothing and other articles steam disinfected by local authority. Persons can be cleansed at the Health Department Clinic.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

1. Cases may be sent either to Ipswich or Yarmouth Isolation Hospitals and also Norwich Hospital.
2. Arrangements made by East Suffolk County Council ambulance service who are also responsible for vaccinal state of ambulance crews.
3. Dr. A. G. SMITH, 24 Unthank Road, Norwich. Dr. W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Dr. R. A. LEADER, Elm Street, Ipswich.
4. Public Health Laboratory, Isolation Hospital, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

Clinics at the Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital.

Clinics open: TUESDAYS—5.30 to 7.00 p.m.

FRIDAYS—9.30 to 11.00 a.m.

Beds provided for in-patient treatment.

Posters for Public Conveniences.

TABLE D. SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS					
<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year</i>		<i>Number of ships concerned</i>	
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>		
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS					
No occurrence of this disease					
SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE					
No occurrence of this disease					

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. Ships inspected on arrival. Deratisation certificates checked.
2. No foreign ships found to be infested with rats. Specimens for examination would be sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Ipswich.
3. Not an approved Port.
4. No action taken.

TABLE E.

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Nil—Not an approved Port

TABLE F. DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED
DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS Nil—Not an approved Port

TABLE G. SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES				
<i>Nature of inspection</i>	<i>Number inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving notices</i>
		<i>Statutory notices</i>	<i>Other notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	33	Nil	3	These concerned:— Dirty foodroom (1) (room subsequently cleansed) Cockroach infestation (2) (ships fumigated)
Coastwise Shipping	10	Nil	2	These concerned:— Deratisation certificate out of date (1) (instructions given re. renewal) Dirty galley and foodrooms (1) (galley and food-rooms cleansed and redecorated)
British Fishing Vessels	1,367	Nil	66	These concerned:— Dirty galleys (12) Dirty bedding (9) Water tanks in need of cleansing (15) Food lockers requiring cleansing and painting (30) All these notices were complied with.

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948

Nil

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE TO PORTS APPROVED FOR
LANDING ALIENS)

Not an approved Port

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS
WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No specific arrangements made but in such a contingency arrangements would be made for burial by a local undertaker
under the direct supervision of the Port Medical Officer of Health.

